September 19th 2012

To The Disciplinary Board of Rhode Island,

I and my husband are writing this letter to complain about the unethical and seemingly unprofessional conduct of the Providence Lawyer called John W. Grisham. He uses a law office located at 127 Dorrance Street on the 4th Floor, which is where we both have met him in the past, and where my husband has continued meeting with him. Before explaining Mr. Grisham's unethical conduct and the suspicious nature of his appointment as lawyer to my husband, we feel that it is necessary to briefly acquaint you with our highly unusual case.

We have two sons who were illegally taken from us in Spain without any type of prior investigation due to the false accusations of a Mrs. Ana Dickenson, who up until August 24th 2012 had our sons in her house, a quite unhealthy placement which had lasted since 2009 (that is when our sons were illegally deported from Spain in secrecy at Ana's request).

Ana caused their removal in Spain by falsely accusing us with several agencies, she had already done something very similar here in Rhode Island, but on a minor scale in 2006, but an investigation that was conducted then had proved that she had lied. However, in 2008 when our sons were stolen, there was no investigation, so we did not have any chance to defend ourselves prior to the seizure of our small sons.

In Spain we had a single lawyer (one lawyer for the both of us) and our case was in the Spanish courts to which we had assisted to one hearing on June 10th 2009. Our sons were deported against our will and in secrecy on May 14th 2009 (according to the dates that we were given by R.I. DCYF). The given date was exactly a day after we last saw them in a visit in Spain. Our false accuser Ana had involved Rhode Island DCYF in this case in late March of 2009, so that they would request the deportation of our sons and thus their placement in her home, which unfortunately proved to be a highly traumatizing and abusive placement for our sons, despite the ongoing passionate denials on the part of DCYF.

Both of us called DCYF from Spain to vigorously object on multiple occasions to their placement in Ana's home but both of us were ignored. We know from research which we have done that R.I. DCYF has seriously overstepped their permissible jurisdiction by dishonestly involving themselves in the placement of two children seized from their parents in a foreign country and whose parents already had a lawyer and were assisting to the courts of that country.

Regardless of the tendency to use our U.S. Citizenship as a so-called "reason" for the boys' deportation (thus forcing us to return to the U.S.) it should be acknowledged that regardless of citizenship, trials should take place where the events related to them occurred. Though our false accuser did live in Warwick, Rhode Island when she called several agencies to accuse us, and even took a trip to Spain to successfully ensure the prompt seizure of our children, the fact remains that the accusations initially made against us to justify the boys' removal were with regard to us supposedly abusing them IN Spain, and the removal took place IN Spain. Therefore common sense dictates that a serious trial cannot be held in Providence, R.I. for things that we were accused of doing IN Spain. This is why the process of extradition is implemented, so that people (regardless of citizenship status) be brought to trial where the events in question took place, or were said to have taken place.

When we first arrived to Rhode Island in July of 2009 we immediately applied for legal aid. Both I and my husband were interviewed separately, and my husband was asked if I abused him (this was one of the false accusations made by Ana) to which he said "No". I was given a Public Defender lawyer immediately and received papers attesting to such, my husband was told that he had not been assigned a lawyer after we went several times to inquire during the summer of 2009. We were never given a truly detailed reason as to why he had not been assigned a lawyer as I had been. My husband received no type of letter or paper stating that he had a lawyer. We found it strange that we would even be assigned separate lawyers to begin with, because we were a married couple (at the time committed to our marriage) who was falsely accused, and were merely fighting together in the same endeavor to obtain our sons back. In Spain we had had a single lawyer representing us as a couple, yet here it seems that from the start there seemed to be this already preplanned determination to structure our so-called legal representation in ways that seem to embody the immense potential for breeding division. This is not at all surprising because the reason why Ana falsely accused us is because she has been trying to get I and my husband to divorce since we first married in 2004, for irrational personal reasons and as a type of unfounded vendetta.

When we consulted free legal counsel to understand with certainty the likely causes for us having two separate lawyers, we were told that it is not something which automatically happens with each couple but only when a Judge orders separate lawyers because he feels that there might be the potential for conflict. At the time there was no conflict between I and my husband to warrant this measure, but as time went on the increasingly divisive function of the separate lawyers became extremely evident, and it became apparent that since Ana has ample influence over DCYF, who in turn has ample influence over the Family Court Judge, the separate lawyers were meant to divide us and eventually get us to divorce. From the start we were being represented as if were were a divorced or separated couple, and now we are on the brink of becoming just that, due to the immoral and unconstitutional conduct that we will try to accurately explain. It has already been explained how my husband never received any type of documentation stating that he had been assigned a lawyer. Then on September 24th 2009 we went to our first pre-trial at the Kent County court house, where the case was then transferred to Providence. It was on that day that Mr. John Grisham suddenly showed up at the trial. We never knew who he was before that trial, my husband did not even know that he was going to have him as a lawyer until that day. Due to this evident irregularity exhibited in his appointment, and also because he happens to be a divorce lawyer (in addition to practicing Family Law) we have much reason to question who was responsible for his appointment, and who is paying him, for he is not a Public Defender but has a private office. On many an occasion it has been pondered if whether Ana or someone closely associated with Ana was responsible for his appointment as my husband's lawyer. I do truthfully recall that on several meetings with Mr. Grisham, in which I accompanied my husband, Mr. Grisham seemed quite uncomfortable in his demeanor whenever negative things were stated of Ana. His behavior in court, apart from being unprofessional (though if truth be told the whole trial procedures which I personally witnessed seem to be a total sham and quite incompatible with normal court protocol), has displayed from day one of his sudden appearance as my husband's lawyer a total arrogance in his behavior towards me, and has slandered me in my husband's eyes. He has tried pitting my husband against me so that we divorce, which is what sadly has just been initiated.

He works closely with DCYF, who is our court opponent, and has favored more the interests of DCYF's agenda rather than my husband's. This without doubt represents a conflict of interests that greatly jeopardizes OUR interests, which was to get our children back as a united married couple, and to have a fair an equal chance to defend ourselves in an impartial legal setting. He has not adequately informed my husband of his Constitutional rights as a U.S. citizen, he has spread a lot of disinformation to my husband and has lied to him. I was declared insane by a Judge who never saw me, after I ceased to assist trials and told my husband to go instead to represent both of us. The Judge had been changed after I ceased to assist. My reason for doing so was my profound disgust at the total lack of credibility and professionalism of what I witnessed during nearly 2 years of assisting trials. Neither I nor my husband were ever allowed to speak or to present any evidence. DCYF could speak to the Judge whenever they wanted, everything that they asked for not only got instantly granted, but we were forced to comply with DCYF's demands which then obtained the status of "Judge's orders" (however it was only the Judge repeating what DCYF had asked for). All of DCYF's demands (which are highly influenced by Ana's close relationship with the DCYF social worker Heather Fogg) were designed to systematically strip us of our parental rights without giving us the right to REAL due process.

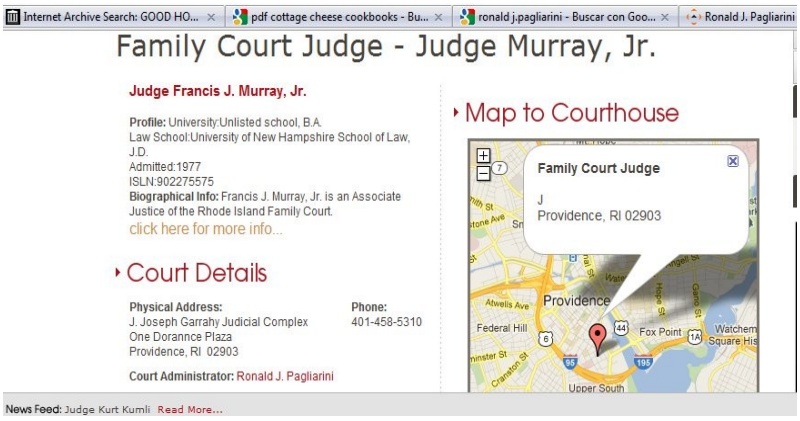
Mr. Grisham has told my husband the falsehood that if my husband presses charges against Ana (who falsely accused us and abused our sons while they were in her house) that he will be declared crazy as well!! Since when is it a sign of insanity to use the judicial system to press charges against someone who is truly guilty of wrongdoing if one has the evidence to honestly prove it in an impartial court?! I think that it would truly be a sign of insanity and utter stupidity NOT to use the judicial system to hold authentic offenders accountable!

Of course, DCYF does not want charges pressed against Ana because if what she has done is laid bare DCYF knows that they then can be sued. Hence, we see how Mr. Grisham serves DCYF and Ana's interests rather than my husband's, by spreading absurd disinformation to my husband's ultimate detriment.

Mr. Grisham has failed to adequately aid my husband in real defense strategies against DCYF but rather tells my husband that the only option available for him is to blindly obey DCYF , who in turn is strongly influenced by our false accuser Ana Dickenson.

By failing to honestly defend my husband from DCYF distortion tactics, and from their schemes to diminish our parental rights, he has not only shown a conflict of interests in his actions, but extreme incompetence which serves only to make a mockery of the court system.

The Judge called Judge Murray only repeats what DCYF tells him to say, and has bullied my husband against his will to divorce me, saying that if he does not divorce me he will lose his children forever. Not only does the Judge insist on my husband divorcing me, but has actually told my husband that he cannot have ANY contact with me, because according to the Judge if my husband has contact with me he will return with me, and he says that I should be permanently out of my husband's life.



The Judge has also told my husband, believe it or not, that he will be watched to see if he has contact with me, and that if he does, he will lose his sons. These irrational demands, when I am not a dangerous person and have never hurt, nor ever will hurt my sons can only have one cause: the persistent desire of our false accuser Ana to see I and my husband divorce. Ana influences the DCYF social worker Heather Fogg who in turn influences the Judge. There is no other rational reason to warrant such extreme yet ridiculous measures. None of these agency people can truthfully state that they ever saw in me anything that can be honestly interpreted as signifying a danger to my sons or my husband. They know deep down inside that I am the one who does most of the housework and who am a more hands-on parent than my husband. Therefore, if my sons love me and enjoy seeing me, and I do not represent a danger to them, why ban me from seeing my husband and kids forever? Because of concealed vindictive motives, and to see if a nervous breakdown can be triggered in me.

Due to the fact that my husband has been so persistently bullied and threatened by people who are supposed to be upholding civil rights and authentic due process, and also due to Mr. Grisham's constant strife creation, speaking badly about me to my own spouse and falsely telling him that he has no other choice, they pressured my husband to sign a petition for divorce and it was all kept secret from me until my husband abruptly left the house and abandoned me on Friday, September 14th 2012. Now both I and my husband are in agreement to try to reverse this tragic situation by bringing this to your attention, so that an investigation can be made and these obvious abuses within the judicial system corrected, beginning with reporting this scheming, strife-creating, and unethical lawyer called John Grisham. Mr. Grisham is sold out to DCYF and Ana, and pretends to "defend" my husband while really seeking to clandestinely implement the agenda of our court opponent at the expense of our civil liberties. They know that despite the difficulties which Ana has created for us in the past, that I still love my husband, that I'm all alone in this state with no relatives, that I value marriage and family unity, and that I want to be with my sons, and so they think that by ordering my husband to heartlessly never have contact with me again (and so also never have contact with my sons), that the incredible strain in addition to all the other abuses which I have suffered in the last 3 ½ years will trigger a nervous breakdown in me.

Our false accuser Ana, and DCYF know that I have actively sought to expose all their wrongdoing, and they wish to brand me as "crazy" and "incompetent". If they provoke a nervous breakdown in me and I cease to function as a result of it, they then can move in with their damning labels. In truth this Judge and Mr. Grisham have done much harm to our family in addition to blatantly violating Constitutional Law (which is the supreme law in the land), and my health has declined somewhat, and after my husband's sudden departure I have found myself at times to have come dangerously close to almost having a nervous breakdown. This is not due to any instability in my person but rather to all the excruciatingly painful experiences which I have had to endure. In reality the fact that I am writing this letter while possessing a relatively tranquil composure is proof of my stability and fortitude, which I rightly attribute to my faith in the G-D of Israel.

My husband has claimed that this situation had given him chest pains. We should not even be in this situation as our sons never were in any danger with us. They were in danger with Ana who abused our boys, but yet she is protected by DCYF.

We also wish to state that we have been the constant witnesses to a chronic lack of documentation with regard to our trials. In three years of trials we do not have a single document pertaining to the trials themselves, only a petition initiated by DCYF worker Heather Fogg to terminate both I and my husband's parental rights, and the petition which my husband was forced to sign to initiate divorce proceedings.
These papers are not really papers pertaining to the trials themselves (though they are a by-product of the maneuverings which are implemented in said trials), neither do any of them state a court decision or even have the Judge's name and signature. Something which is quite strange considering the often cited claim that it is the Judge who is "independently" making all these decisions, that these things should be done. The petitions only have the name of court clerks, and notaries.

We did not even know what our case number was supposed to be until the beginning of 2012 when Mr. Grisham began putting a number resembling a case number in the letters that he wrote to my husband, perhaps in response to my well-known complaints that up until then we had no case number that we were aware of.

This lawyer (address shown to the right) has only actively sought to undermine the marital ties of I and my husband.

JOHN W. GRISHAM, ESQ.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
127 DORRANCE ST. – 4TH FLOOR
PROVIDENCE RI 02903
(401) 454-7701 (TEL.) (401) 454-7702 (FAX)

January 19, 2012

Mr. Wenceslao Gonzalez, Sr.
PO Box 23078
Providence RI 02903

RE: In re Wences & Galileo Gonzalez
F.C. Juv. No. 2009-0959-1, 2

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

Receiving your Constitutional Rights-

#1 Freedom of Speech, Freedom OF RELIGION

 # 4- Against unreasonable Search and Seizure of persons *(children)* or property WITHOUT A WARRANT

 # 5- Not to be compelled to be a witness against yourself (psych evals?) , be deprived of liberty or property taken for public use

 # 6- To Know the Evidence against you and Confront Your Accuser... speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury .... and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense
March 8, 2004- US Supreme court rules 9-O to uphold the 6th amendment against hearsay
CRAWFORD V. WASHINGTON

 # 7- In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved

#8-Against cruel and unusual punishment

#14- Against any state abridging your privileges or immunities, or depriving you of liberty or property, without due process of law

6

Murphy

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
Department of Children, Youth and Families
DIVISION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES
101 Friendship Street
Providence, RI 02903

PRESORTED FIRST CLASS
UNITED STATES POSTAGE PITNEY BOWES
02 1M 0004225481 MAY 19 2009
$ 00.36⁰
MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 02919

05-20-2009 BROCKTON MA 023

Mrs Cibeles Gonzalez
c/o Ms. Amy K. Christiansen
US Consular Agent
Balearic Islands Spain

SNGLP0011%0001 34 [illegible]

Murphy

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
Department of Children, Youth and Families
DIVISION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES
101 Friendship Street
Providence, RI 02903

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c/o Amy K Christiansen
US Consular Agent
Balearic Islands Spain

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Agencia Consular de los Estados Unidos de América
Edificio Reina Constanza
C/ Porto Pi, 8 - 9D
07015 Palma de Mallorca

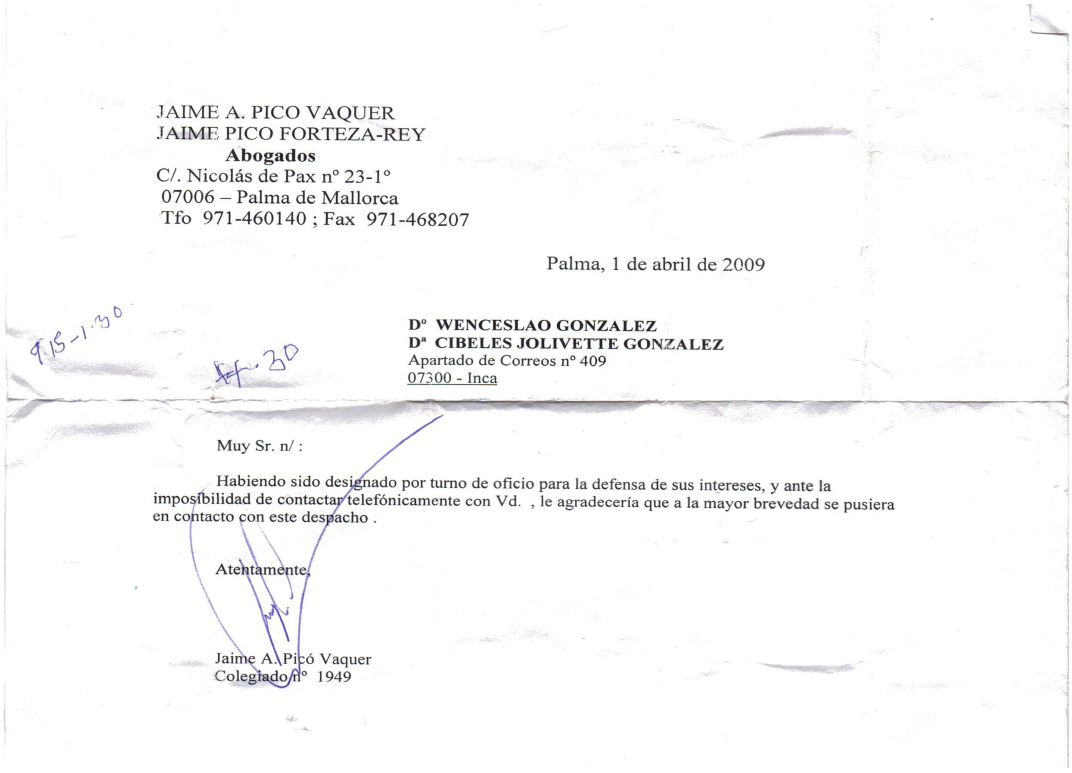
AR

CD 00604461742
CORREOS CERTIFICADO

CORREOS PALMA SUC 2 04 JUN 2009 07015 Apdo. en Oficina España

SR. DON WENCESLAO GONZALEZ,
CALLE MIGUEL SERVET, 19, 3°D,
07300 INCA, MALLORCA, IB.

Letters (on page 6) sent to us in Spain (after our sons were illegally deported) and in which we were found guilty of child abuse by people who were on another continent!!
The two letters were sent to us by the Consul (or consular agent) in the big brown envelope.
The child abuse charges fabricated by Ana (which DCYF knew were false all along) were dropped on May 12th 2010, only for the trial to be changed to a "Special Needs" trial to supposedly prove that our sons (who have suffered from an environmentally-induced regression at Ana's abusive house) had "Special Needs".
Yet since they had no REAL evidence, they kept focusing on how to label me, and the trials never really had anything to do with our sons supposed needs but with trying to get me labeled, and if that was not successful to get my husband to divorce me for no rational reasons apart from vindictive ones.
If the false child abuse charges were dropped, then why cannot my husband and children have contact with me? What have they seen in my person that has proven that I'm supposedly "crazy"? I have gone to meetings with them and have dialoged rationally with them, I have written letters and lengthy reports which certainly no "crazy" person can write.
The Judge even told my husband that if he stays with me, that that in itself is supposed proof that he's "crazy" too. Therefore, I think that DCYF's definition of "craziness" is simply anything which is contrary to their agenda and plans.



JAIME A. PICO VAQUER
JAIME PICO FORTEZA-REY
Abogados
C/. Nicolás de Pax nº 23-1º
07006 – Palma de Mallorca
Tfo 971-460140 ; Fax 971-468207

Palma, 1 de abril de 2009

9.15-1.30

Dº WENCESLAO GONZALEZ
Dª CIBELES JOLIVETTE GONZALEZ
Apartado de Correos nº 409
07300 - Inca

Muy Sr. n/ :

Habiendo sido designado por turno de oficio para la defensa de sus intereses, y ante la imposibilidad de contactar telefónicamente con Vd. , le agradecería que a la mayor brevedad se pusiera en contacto con este despacho .

Atentamente,

Jaime A. Picó Vaquer
Colegiado nº 1949

Above is a letter from the lawyer that we had in Spain. We had one lawyer representing both of us, as it should normally be with a married couple who has no intention to divorce and merely wants to get their children back.

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Below is a letter from our Spanish lawyer proving that we had assisted a court hearing on June 10th 2009 at the Spanish court (subway tickets that we purchased are also seen).

JAIME A. PICO VAQUER
JAIME PICO FORTEZA-REY
Abogados
C/. Nicolás de Pax nº 23-1º
07006 – Palma de Mallorca
Tfo 971-460140
Fax 971-468207

D. WENCESLAGO GONZALEZ
Dª CIBLES J. GONZALEZ
Apartado de Correos nº 409
07300 – Inca

Palma, 17 de junio de 2009

Muy Sres. n/ :

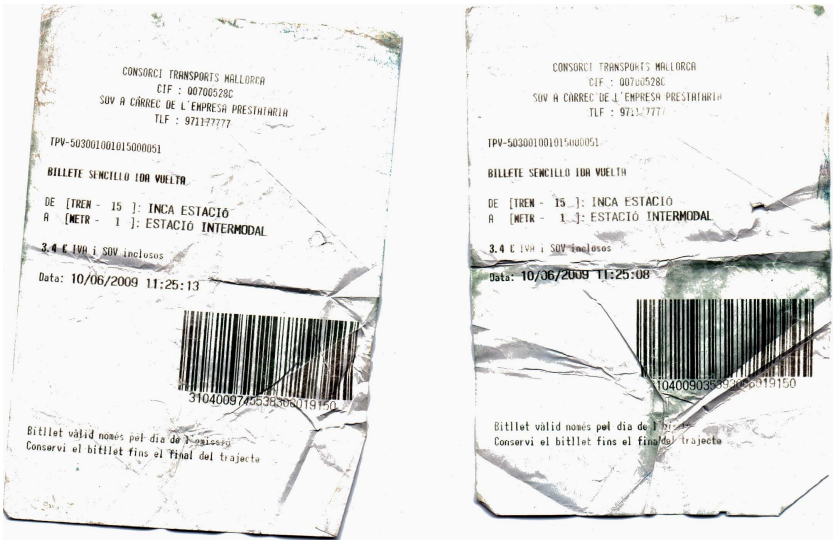
Le remito la presente para comunicarles que el Juzgado de 1ª Instancia nº 20 ha desestimado la medida cautelar que solicitamos y que fue objeto de la vista del pasado día 10 a la que Vdes. asistieron (les adjunto fotocopia)

Igualmente les envío esta comunicación para recordarles que el próximo día 24 finaliza el plazo para formalizar en su caso la demanda contra la resolución del Consell declarando el desamparo de los menores , y el plazo para apelar en su caso la resolución del Juzgado denegatorio de la medida cautelar .

Por ello les agradecería , dado que no puedo contactar telefónicamente con Vdes. , y tampoco se han puesto en contacto con nosotros conforme habíamos acordado, que a la mayor brevedad se pusieran en contacto con este despacho.

Atentamente

Fdo. Jaime A Picó Vaquer



Speech by Former Georgia State Senator Nancy Schaefer

"What is happening in America regarding Children's Protective Services is a Criminal Political phenomenon, and it must be brought to an end".

We ask that the truthful account of our situation be taken with the seriousness which it merits, and that you basically cut out the bad weeds from the judicial system. Below are seen pictures from the room which I had so nicely fixed up for our sons, and which our sons are in danger of losing because of the divorce proceedings which my husband has been blackmailed into initiating. If my husband does not return my sons lose this beautifully decorated room filled with books, furniture, toys, nice clothes, CDs, and DVDs. I took great care to have everything beautiful and clean, and the beds even have organic cotton sheets.

Our sons have suffered so much at the hands of Ana, and also due to their unjustifiable separation from us. They deserve to have a solid two-parent home and a nice room which serves as a space of their own. But Judge Murray and the lawyer Mr. Grisham are destroying all this for our boys by selling out to DCYF interests.

In the following page we show a letter from DCYF that proves that Ana has falsely accused us in the past (in 2006).

Mr. Grisham has not lived up to the high standards that should be the hallmark of legal professionals. When justice is for sale, and your lawyer helps your court opponent achieve their dubious objectives, rather than to assist you in defending yourself effectively from them, the legal process then becomes nothing more than a cancerous charade eating away at the hope of the victimized individual, and consuming time only to render tragic results.

Sincerely,

Wenceslao Gonzalez Jr.

Cibeles J. Gonzalez

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Department of Children, Youth and Families
DIVISION OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES
101 Friendship Street
Providence, RI 02903

January 14, 2009

This letter proves that DCYF did not get involved until Ana Dickenson called the hotline on Mar, 2009 to arrange with Consul's help their (our boys) deportation.

Ms. Cibeles J. Gonzalez
Apartado Postal 409
Zona 07300
Inca, Baleares España

Dear Ms. Gonzalez:

I am writing to you pursuant to our conversation relative to any involvement you have had with the Rhode Island Department of Children Youth and Families. Per our discussion, The Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families has only had contact with you in December of 2006. At that time, allegations against you, relative to the care of your child were made to the Rhode Island Child Abuse Hot Line. As the result of those allegations, a DCYF Child Protective Investigator met with you, interviewed the child and any other sources of information. The investigator concluded that there was no evidence that you had abused or neglected your child. In accordance with RI General Law, that investigation will be automatically removed from the DCYF data base after three years. The investigation will be expunged on December 18, 2009.

If I can answer any additional questions, please feel free to contact me at 401-528-3573.

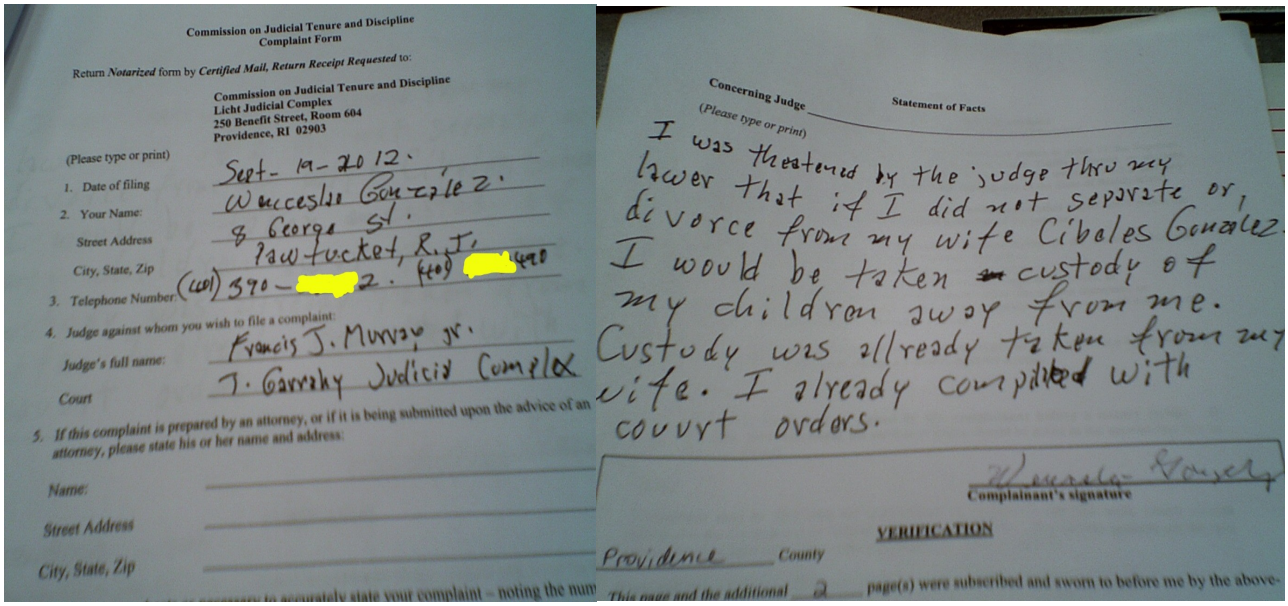
Sincerely,

Stephanie Terry
DCYF Assistant Director
Child Protective Services

ST/ml

Ana finally pulled off her wish of taking our kids away on Dec, 2008. The fact that both accusations (2006 & 2008) were on December is not a coincidence. Ana uses symbolic associations for her vengeful acts. She knows that December is when we celebrate Hanukah, and that it is a holiday season in general, so the timing was chosen to intensify our suffering.

Supplementary Information



Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline
Complaint Form

Return *Notarized* form by *Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested* to:

Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline
Licht Judicial Complex
250 Benefit Street, Room 604
Providence, RI 02903

(Please type or print)

1. Date of filing: Sept- 19- 2012.
2. Your Name: Wenceslao Gonzalez.
   Street Address: 8 George St.
   City, State, Zip: Pawtucket, R.I. [redacted]
3. Telephone Number: (401) 370-[redacted]2. [redacted]
4. Judge against whom you wish to file a complaint:
   Judge's full name: Francis J. Murray jr.
   Court: J. Garrahy Judicial Complex
5. If this complaint is prepared by an attorney, or if it is being submitted upon the advice of an attorney, please state his or her name and address:
   Name:
   Street Address
   City, State, Zip

...to accurately state your complaint – noting the num...

Concerning Judge _____ Statement of Facts
(Please type or print)

I was threatened by the judge thru my lawer that if I did not separate or, divorce from my wife Cibeles Gonzalez. I would be taken ~~on~~ custody of my children away from me. Custody was allready taken from my wife. I already complied with couvrt orders.

Complainant's signature

VERIFICATION

Providence County

This page and the additional 2 page(s) were subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-

Above: The complaint which my husband filed stating how the Judge (through the corrupt lawyer appointed to my husband) threatened him to divorce me. This complaint was written in my husband's own words. I did not tell him what to write. My husband however did tell me that he was afraid that the "Judge" would take vengeance on him, but he made the complaint nevertheless.

On September 19th 2012 I and my husband went to the court houses to complain about what had been done to us. The "Judge" had persistently threatened and blackmailed my easily frightened husband telling him that if he did not divorce me and avoid all contact with me that he would lose his sons forever. In short, if my husband does not divorce me his biological sons will be given up for adoption. My husband in his hysteria would not listen to reason and abandoned me on September 14th 2012.

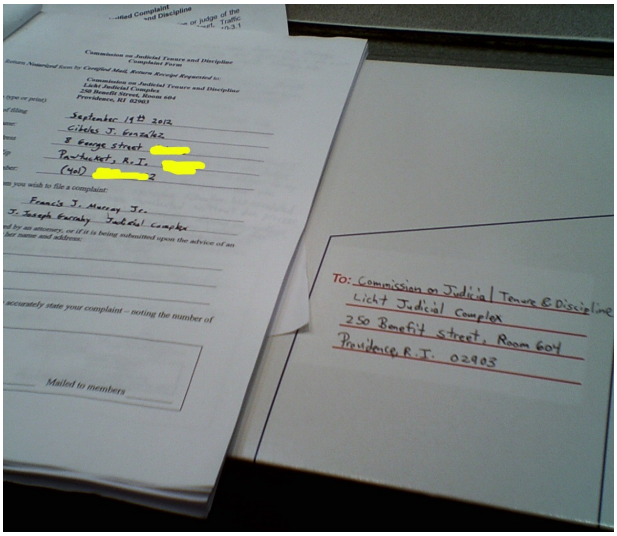
The Ana-controlled lunatics at DCYF and the kangaroo court say that I am a "danger" to my sons and that I "can kill them", yet they have not shown any evidence to prove this.

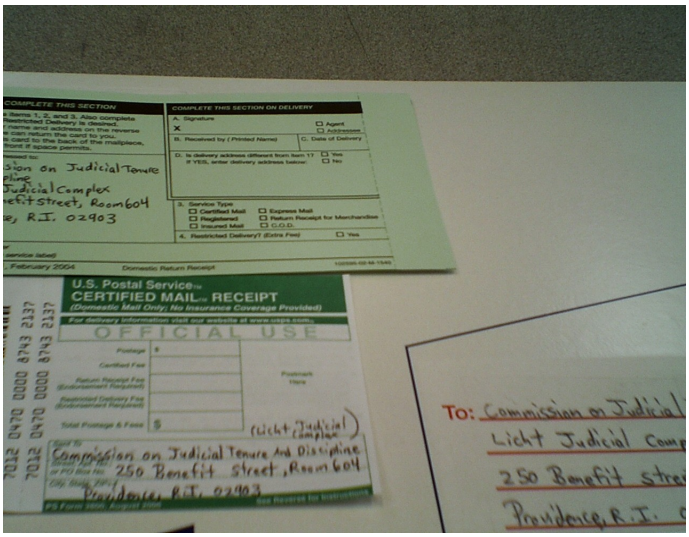
I have abundant evidence to the contrary which proves that I was a good mom, and that I like children in general and would never hurt them. I tutored and babysitted children for many years before I married and can easily obtain proof of that. No child ever suffered harm at my hands!!! These people know that I'm not violent, and in three years of supervised visits I never exhibited violent behavior nor did anything to put my sons well-being at risk.

Quite the contrary I always doted on my sons, brought things for them (including healthy organic food) and did activities with them. The only true reason for this is to destroy my marriage (Ana's all-consuming obsession) and to try to provoke a nervous breakdown in me so that they can brand me as "crazy" and "unstable".

They also want me to go to New York (my home state).The "Judge" told my husband that I should go to New York, and the CASEY worker Steve Henry has been taking A LOT of "vacations" lately which in all likelihood are trips to New York to see what perilous situation they might create for me once I'm there, and so fulfill Ana's dream of getting permanently rid of me. I was also told on September 6th that CASEY will be closing ALL of their New England offices on December 31st 2012.

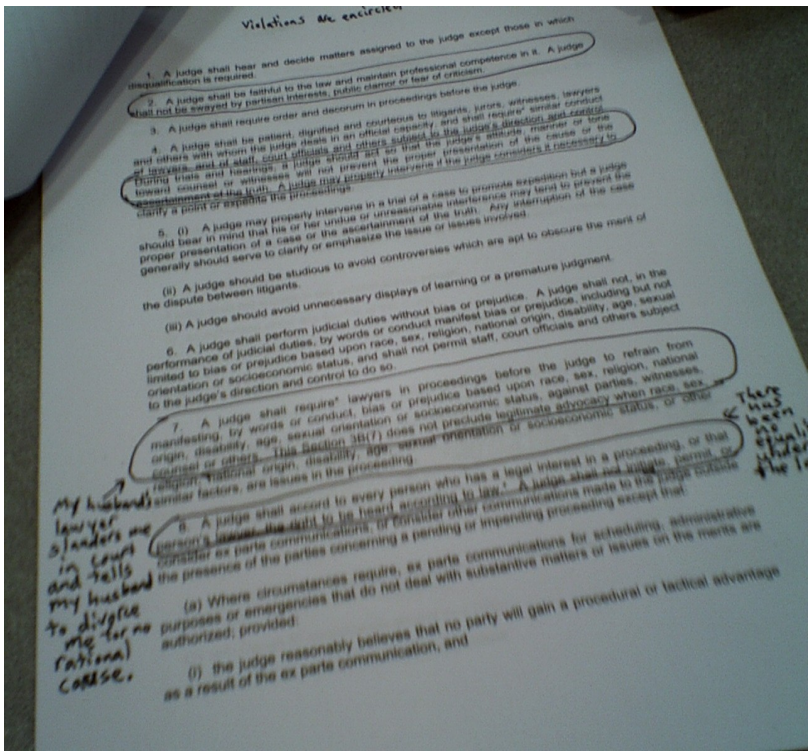
All these forms were notarized and sent to the appropriate authorities. It is my sincere hope in G-D that an investigation be brought about, because I know that DCYF and their affiliate agencies can use their connections to try to obstruct justice, and probably even make these papers that were sent disappear by bribing people. So many laws have been violated by these criminal people and they really do have an intense fear of exposure.





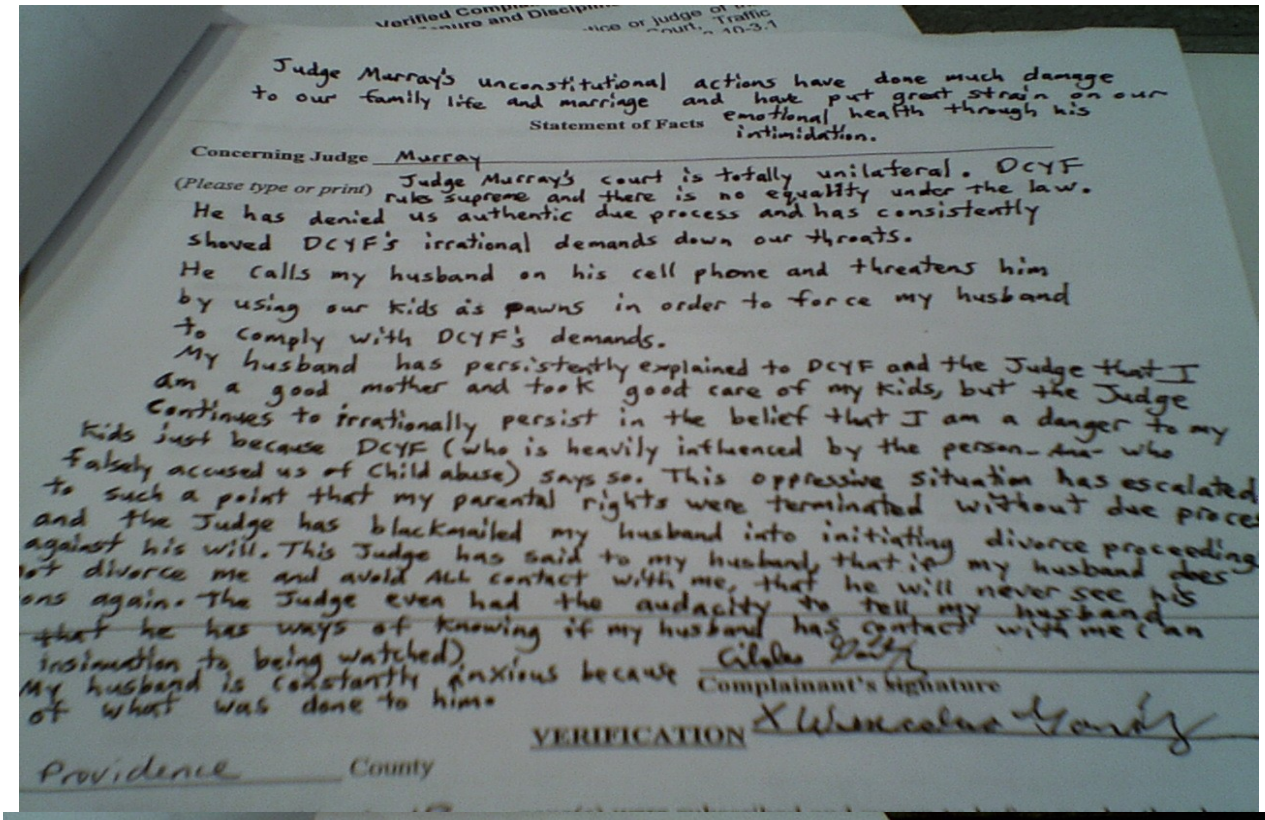
Above can be seen how the complaints (both mine and my husband's, though my husband signed my more eloquent complaint as well) were sent as certified mail. Along with our complaints about this corrupt family-destroying "Judge", we also took the liberty to enclose the sections of the Rhode Island Judicial code which the "Judge" had so blatantly violated. The violations were encircled.

In our lamentable case impartial due process has been totally by-passed and instead replaced by the clandestine slander of our false accusers, secret false bribed witnesses, the pompous personal opinions of influential persons, and the destructive whims of our court opponent, who controls the "Judge", and who turns the so-called court into a place of threats and blackmail.



Our family has been torn apart by these white-collar criminals, and our emotional health has been affected due to the stress created by these hateful people. Ever since my husband abandoned me he says that he feels as if his chest is going to burst all the time, and I've been close to having a nervous breakdown, but G-D in HIS infinite mercy has sustained me.

My complaint of this "Judge" as can be seen below:



Verified Complaint
...ure and Discipline ...ice or Judge of the ... Traffic ... 10-3-1

Statement of Facts

Judge Murray's unconstitutional actions have done much damage to our family life and marriage and have put great strain on our emotional health through his intimidation.

Concerning Judge Murray

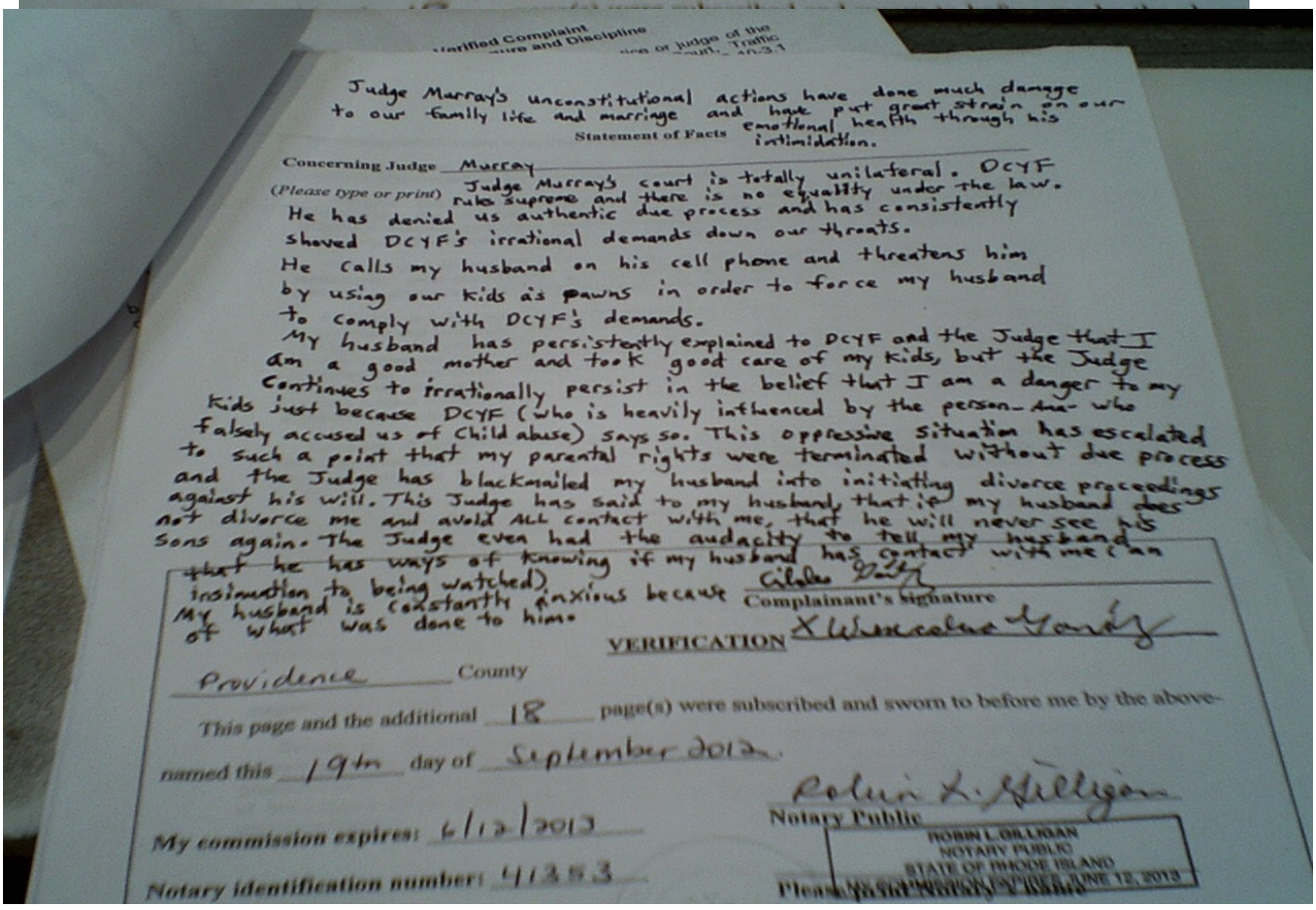
(Please type or print)

Judge Murray's court is totally unilateral. DCYF rules supreme and there is no equality under the law. He has denied us authentic due process and has consistently shoved DCYF's irrational demands down our throats. He calls my husband on his cell phone and threatens him by using our kids as pawns in order to force my husband to comply with DCYF's demands. My husband has persistently explained to DCYF and the Judge that I am a good mother and took good care of my kids, but the Judge continues to irrationally persist in the belief that I am a danger to my kids just because DCYF (who is heavily influenced by the person who falsely accused us of Child abuse) says so. This oppressive situation has escalated to such a point that my parental rights were terminated without due proce and the Judge has blackmailed my husband into initiating divorce proceeding against his will. This Judge has said to my husband, that if my husband does not divorce me and avoid ALL contact with me, that he will never see his sons again. The Judge even had the audacity to tell my husband that he has ways of knowing if my husband has contact with me (an insinuation to being watched) My husband is constantly anxious because of what was done to him.

Gilda Gandy
Complainant's signature

VERIFICATION X Wincelus Gandy

Providence County



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VERIFICATION X Wincelus Gandy

Providence County

This page and the additional 18 page(s) were subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named this 19th day of September 2013.

Robin L. Gilligan
Notary Public

My commission expires: 6/12/2013

Notary identification number: 41353

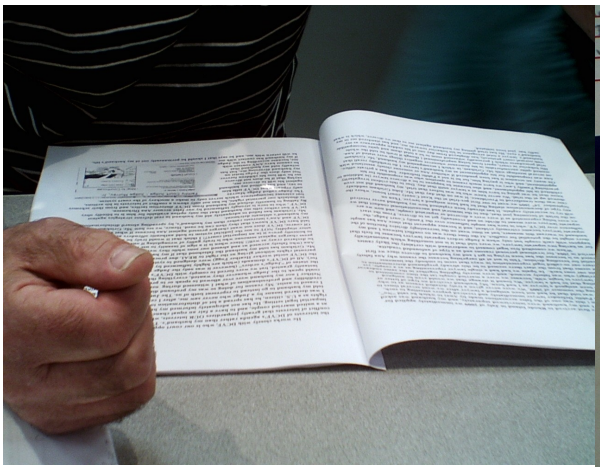
ROBIN L. GILLIGAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 12, 2013

Please print notary's name

My suffering has been extreme, all locked up in my apartment, deprived of the companionship of my lawfully wedded husband. My husband really appears to be terrified of this old "Judge" and has told me that he's being watched (the "Judge" told him that he has ways of knowing if my husband contacts me, thus indirectly threatening with watching him). This whole situation is SOOOO stupid and outrageous, and I really cannot understand my husband's intense fear of this corrupt old man, when I have told him that there is no way that this kangaroo court can LEGALLY do what they are threatening that they will do.

I have tried to explain to my husband that anything which is done illegally can easily be reversed once the illegality of those actions are exposed, but my husband's irrational fears have gotten the better of him and he refuses to listen, and in his wild fear-driven folly he is destroying his sons' lives without realizing it, by destroying our marriage, putting us at risk of losing the nice apartment which I have fixed up for them, and by wasting money from our limited income on a room apart that costs $300 a month, on already made organic food, and on a divorce lawyer, when that same money could be spent on his sons, on charity, and on paying a lawyer to sue DCYF, but his unfounded terror has totally blinded him and he refuses to see reason or to have TRUE faith in The G-D of Israel.

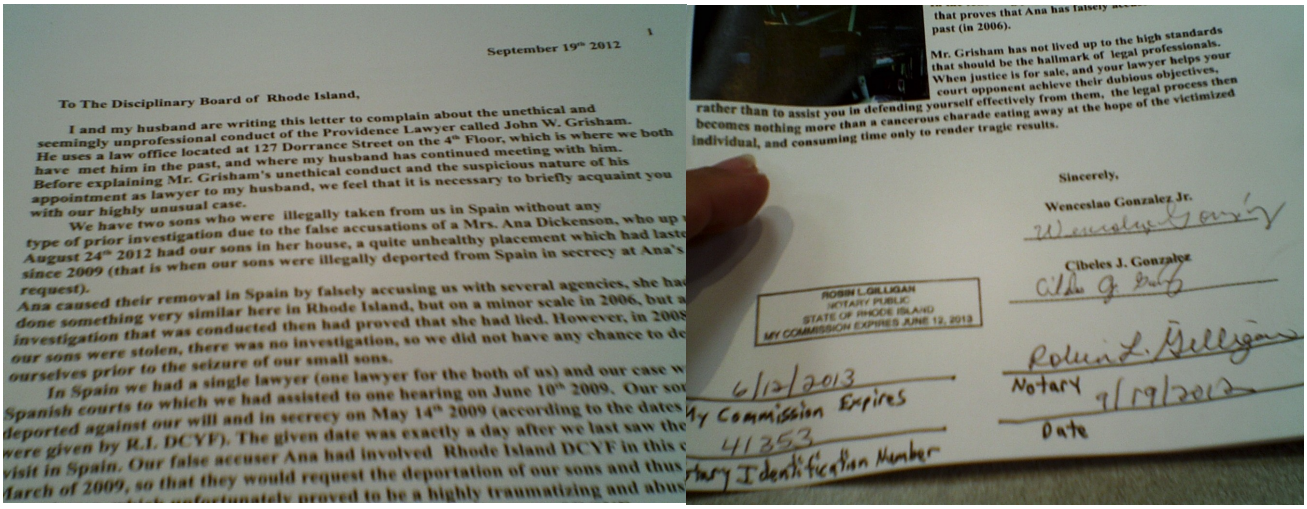
Unfortunately, my husband is not a very strong man and has absolutely no faith in G-D. He always wants to take the easy way out, the short cut, and this fault in his person even manifests itself when he's doing simple chores. He always looks for the easy way out, the path that takes the least effort, and it takes courage and discipline to fight against evil and injustice. For the weak in heart and spirit, it sometimes seems much easier to just succumb and kow-tow to oppression and oppressors rather than to make a serious effort to fight against it.



Whenever I try to explain to him the illegality of these sham proceedings he keeps repeating like a broken record the threats which the kangaroo court "Judge" has told him, so in part he's having difficulty reasoning because he is too fixated on the threats directed at him, and cannot be able to see too clearly past those threats in order to overcome his absurd fears.

Above, my husband is reviewing the complaint made about his lawyer once more before it was sent. The complaint on Mr. Grisham was also sent certified and was notarized. I know that these corrupt people have a lot of connections and influence, and will try to obstruct justice just like they have denied I and my husband authentic due process.

I earnestly pray to G-D that an investigation be launched by decent, honest, and impartial people.



September 19th 2012

To The Disciplinary Board of Rhode Island,

I and my husband are writing this letter to complain about the unethical and seemingly unprofessional conduct of the Providence Lawyer called John W. Grisham. He uses a law office located at 127 Dorrance Street on the 4th Floor, which is where we both have met him in the past, and where my husband has continued meeting with him. Before explaining Mr. Grisham's unethical conduct and the suspicious nature of his appointment as lawyer to my husband, we feel that it is necessary to briefly acquaint you with our highly unusual case.

We have two sons who were illegally taken from us in Spain without any type of prior investigation due to the false accusations of a Mrs. Ana Dickenson, who up to August 24th 2012 had our sons in her house, a quite unhealthy placement which had lasted since 2009 (that is when our sons were illegally deported from Spain in secrecy at Ana's request).

Ana caused their removal in Spain by falsely accusing us with several agencies, she had done something very similar here in Rhode Island, but on a minor scale in 2006, but an investigation that was conducted then had proved that she had lied. However, in 2008 our sons were stolen, there was no investigation, so we did not have any chance to defend ourselves prior to the seizure of our small sons.

In Spain we had a single lawyer (one lawyer for the both of us) and our case was Spanish courts to which we had assisted to one hearing on June 10th 2009. Our sons were deported against our will and in secrecy on May 14th 2009 (according to the dates that were given by R.I. DCYF). The given date was exactly a day after we last saw them on visit in Spain. Our false accuser Ana had involved Rhode Island DCYF in this case March of 2009, so that they would request the deportation of our sons and thus [illegible] unfortunately proved to be a highly traumatizing and abusive

past (in 2006).

Mr. Grisham has not lived up to the high standards that should be the hallmark of legal professionals. When justice is for sale, and your lawyer helps your court opponent achieve their dubious objectives, rather than to assist you in defending yourself effectively from them, the legal process then becomes nothing more than a cancerous charade eating away at the hope of the victimized individual, and consuming time only to render tragic results.

Sincerely,

Wenceslao Gonzalez Jr.

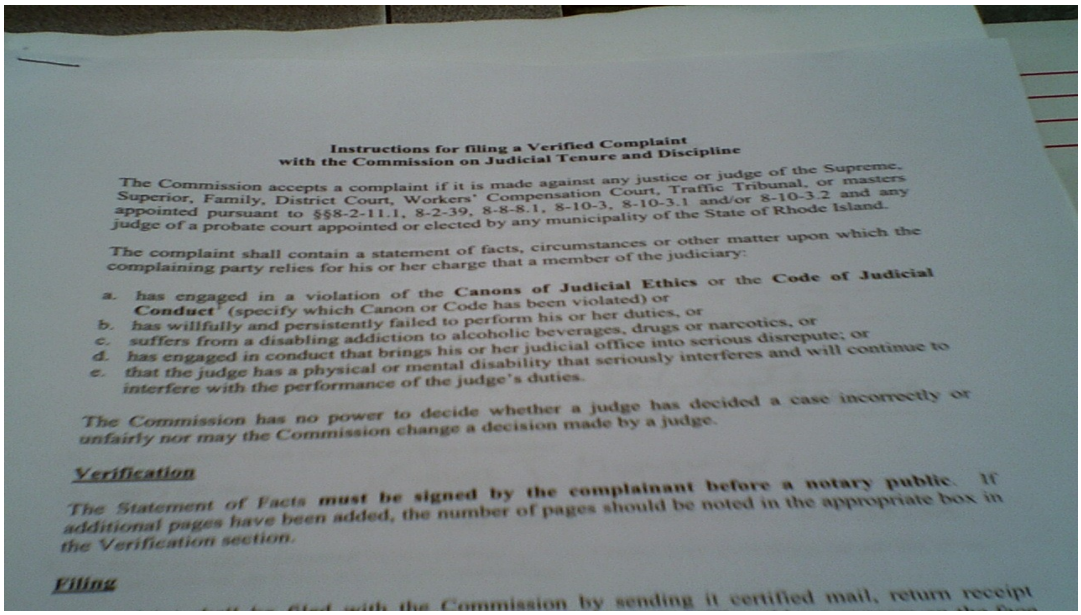
Cibeles J. Gonzalez

ROBIN L.GILLIGAN
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JUNE 12, 2013

6/12/2013
My Commission Expires
41253
Notary Identification Number

Robin L. Gilligan
Notary
9/19/2012
Date

Above can be seen the complaint which was sent to the appropriate authorities complaining about the corrupt lawyer John W. Grisham.
These people who are supposed to defend civil liberties have ruined the lives of my children with their corruption, they have ruined my marriage, and have put great strain on the emotional health of I and my husband.
How much more do innocent people deprived of justice have to suffer so that a disturbed individual like Ana can indulge in her sick vendetta?!!



Instructions for filing a Verified Complaint with the Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline

The Commission accepts a complaint if it is made against any justice or judge of the Supreme, Superior, Family, District Court, Workers' Compensation Court, Traffic Tribunal, or masters appointed pursuant to §§8-2-11.1, 8-2-39, 8-8-8.1, 8-10-3, 8-10-3.1 and/or 8-10-3.2 and any judge of a probate court appointed or elected by any municipality of the State of Rhode Island.

The complaint shall contain a statement of facts, circumstances or other matter upon which the complaining party relies for his or her charge that a member of the judiciary:

a. has engaged in a violation of the **Canons of Judicial Ethics** or the **Code of Judicial Conduct**[1] (specify which Canon or Code has been violated) or
b. has willfully and persistently failed to perform his or her duties, or
c. suffers from a disabling addiction to alcoholic beverages, drugs or narcotics, or
d. has engaged in conduct that brings his or her judicial office into serious disrepute; or
e. that the judge has a physical or mental disability that seriously interferes and will continue to interfere with the performance of the judge's duties.

The Commission has no power to decide whether a judge has decided a case incorrectly or unfairly nor may the Commission change a decision made by a judge.

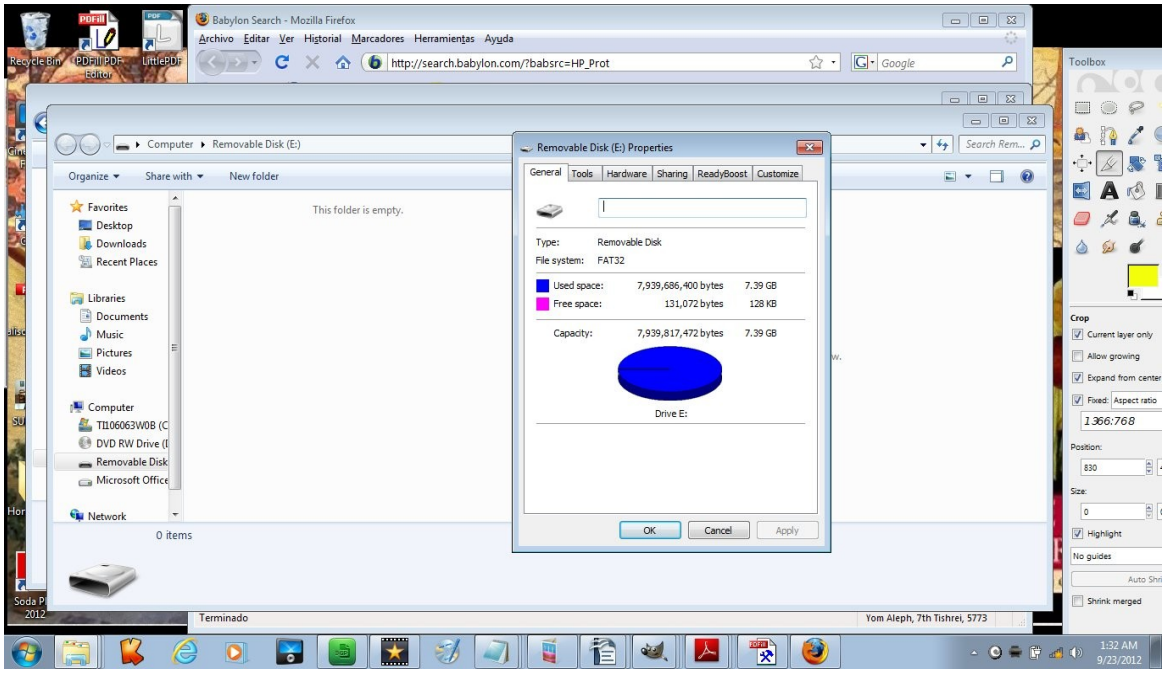
Verification

The Statement of Facts **must be signed by the complainant before a notary public**. If additional pages have been added, the number of pages should be noted in the appropriate box in the Verification section.

Filing

[illegible] with the Commission by sending it certified mail, return receipt

When a "Judge" who violates his office by intentionally denying you due process, and who is controlled by your court opponent, threatens you and dictates who you can be married to and who you can interact with, and even threatens that you will be watched to make sure that you comply, can one deny that this country is fast becoming a police state?
A disguised dictatorship where your economic situation (whether rich or poor) decides whether you will obtain any justice rather than your authentic state of innocence.
A place where "might makes right" instead of "truth makes right".



The Ana and DCYF affiliated hackers who hack my computer really gave me a hard time, and tried to impede me from accessing the photos used in this supplementary info section of the documents that were sent. The hacker would prevent the SD memory card from being read. As can be seen in the screenshot above the computer is stating that the removable drive is empty and that there are no files, but when I opened the properties box it is evident that the card is full and not empty at all as most of its space is occupied.

The bookbags for my sons seen above were embroidered by me a week before my husband abandoned me. They contain a scroll which says "Torah" in Hebrew and the flags of Spain and Puerto Rico. Israel and Spain are marked with red dots on the globe to illustrate the migration of our Sephardic ancestors, and the Hebrew words "Yeled Tov/Good Boy" and "Tikun Olam/ Reparation Of The World". My sons are in danger of losing their beautiful comfortable room thanks to Ana and DCYF.

Judicial Code Of Rhode Island:

Violations are highlighted in yellow

1. A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge except those in which disqualification is required.

2. A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor or fear of criticism.

3. A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the judge.

4. A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and shall require* similar conduct of lawyers, and of staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control. During trials and hearings, a judge should act so that the judge's attitude, manner or tone toward counsel or witnesses will not prevent the proper presentation of the cause or the ascertainment of the truth. A judge may properly intervene if the judge considers it necessary to clarify a point or expedite the proceedings.

5. (i) A judge may properly intervene in a trial of a case to promote expedition but a judge should bear in mind that his or her undue or unreasonable interference may tend to prevent the proper presentation of a case or the ascertainment of the truth. Any interruption of the case generally should serve to clarify or emphasize the issue or issues involved.

(ii) A judge should be studious to avoid controversies which are apt to obscure the merit of the dispute between litigants.

(iii) A judge should avoid unnecessary displays of learning or a premature judgment.

6. A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice. A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, including but not limited to bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, and shall not permit staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.

7. A judge shall require* lawyers in proceedings before the judge to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, against parties, witnesses, counsel or others. This Section 3B(7) does not preclude legitimate advocacy when race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, or other similar factors, are issues in the proceeding.

8. A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law.* A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications, or consider other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties concerning a pending or impending proceeding except that:

(a) Where circumstances require, ex parte communications for scheduling, administrative purposes or emergencies that do not deal with substantive matters or issues on the merits are authorized; provided:

(i) the judge reasonably believes that no party will gain a procedural or tactical advantage as a result of the ex parte communication, and

(ii) the judge makes provision promptly to notify all other parties of the substance of the ex parte communication and allows an opportunity to respond.

(b) A judge may obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on the law* applicable to a proceeding before the judge if the judge gives notice to the parties of the person consulted and the substance of the advice, and affords the parties reasonable opportunity to respond.

(c) A judge may consult with court personnel* whose function is to aid the judge in carrying out the judge's adjudicative responsibilities or with other judges.

(d) A judge may, with the consent of the parties, confer separately with the parties and their lawyers in an effort to mediate or settle matters pending before the judge.

(e) A judge may initiate or consider any ex parte communications when expressly authorized by law* to do so.

(f) A judge should not permit private interviews, arguments or communications designed to influence his or her judicial action, and ordinarily all communications of counsel to the judge should be made known to opposing counsel.

(g) A judge should discourage ex parte applications for injunctions and receiverships where the order may work detriment to absent parties. A judge should act upon ex parte applications only where the necessity for quick action is clearly shown. A judge should scrupulously cross examine and investigate the facts and the principles of law upon which the application is based, granting relief only when fully satisfied that the law permits it and the emergency demands it. A judge should remember that an injunction is a limitation upon freedom of action of defendants and should not be granted lightly or inadvisedly.

9. A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly.

10. A judge shall not, while a proceeding is pending or impending in any court, make any public comment that might reasonably be expected to affect its outcome or impair its fairness. The judge shall require* similar abstention on the part of court personnel* subject to the judge's direction and control. This Section does not prohibit judges from making public statements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the court. This Section does not apply to proceedings in which the judge is a litigant in a personal capacity.

11. A judge shall not commend or criticize jurors for their verdict other than in a court order or opinion in a proceeding, but may express appreciation to jurors for their service to the judicial system and the community.

12. A judge may discuss a case that has exhausted its appellate remedies provided, however, that a judge shall never disclose or use non-public information* acquired in a judicial capacity for any purpose unrelated to judicial duties.

13. A judge shall cooperate with other judges as members of a common judicial system to promote the satisfactory administration of justice.

C. Administrative Responsibilities.

1. A judge shall diligently discharge the judge's administrative responsibilities without bias or prejudice and maintain professional competence in judicial administration, and should cooperate with other judges and court officials in the administration of court business.

2. A judge shall require* staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to the judge and to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice in the performance of their official duties.

3. A judge with supervisory authority for the judicial performance of other judges shall take reasonable measures to assure the prompt disposition of matters before them and the proper performance of their other judicial responsibilities.

4. A judge shall not make unnecessary appointments. A judge shall exercise the power of appointment impartially and on the basis of merit. A judge shall avoid nepotism and favoritism. A judge shall not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

D. Disciplinary Responsibilities.

1. (a) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed a violation of this Code should take appropriate action.

(b) A judge having knowledge* that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question as to the other judge's fitness for office shall inform the appropriate authority.*

2. (a) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct should take appropriate action.

(b) A judge having knowledge* that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects shall inform the appropriate authority,* the office of Disciplinary Counsel.

3. Acts of a judge, in the discharge of disciplinary responsibilities, required or permitted by Sections 3D(1) and 3D(2) are part of a judge's judicial duties and shall be absolutely privileged, and no civil action predicated thereon may be instituted against the judge.

E. Disqualification.

1. A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances where:

(a) the judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party or a party's lawyer, or personal knowledge* of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;

(b) the judge served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom the judge previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter, or the judge has been a material witness concerning it;

(c) the judge knows* that he or she, individually or as a fiduciary, or the judge's spouse, parent or child wherever residing, or any other member of the judge's family residing in the judge's household, has an economic interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding or has any other more than de minimis interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding;

(d) the judge or the judge's spouse, or a person within the third degree of relationship* to either of them, or the spouse of such a person;

(i) is a party to the proceeding, or an officer, director or trustee of a party;

(ii) is acting as a lawyer in the proceeding;

(iii) is known* by the judge to have a more than de minimis* interest that could be substantially affected by the proceeding;

(iv) is to the judge's knowledge* likely to be a material witness in the proceeding.

2. A judge shall keep informed about the judge's personal and fiduciary* economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to keep informed about the personal economic interests* of the judge's spouse and minor children residing in the judge's household.

F. Remittal of Disqualification. A judge disqualified by the terms of Section 3E may disclose on the record the basis of the judge's disqualification and may ask the parties and their lawyers to consider, out of the presence of the judge, whether to waive disqualification. If following disclosure of any basis for disqualification other than personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, the parties and lawyers, without participation by the judge, all agree that the judge should not be disqualified, and the judge is then willing to participate, the judge may participate in the proceeding. The agreement shall be incorporated in the record of the proceeding.

Canon 4. A judge shall so conduct the judge's extra-judicial activities as to minimize the risk of conflict with judicial obligations. - A. Extra-Judicial Activities in General. A judge shall conduct all of the judge's extra-judicial activities so that they do not:

1. cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge;

2. demean the judicial office; or

3. interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

B. Avocational Activities. A judge may speak, write, lecture, teach and participate in other extra-judicial activities concerning the law,* the legal system, the administration of justice and non-legal subjects, subject to the requirements of this Code.

C. Governmental, Civic or Charitable Activities.

1. A judge shall not appear at a public hearing before, or otherwise consult with, an executive or legislative body or official except on matters concerning the law,* the legal system or the administration of justice or except when acting pro se in a matter involving the judge or the judge's interests.

2. A judge shall not accept appointment to a governmental committee or commission or other governmental position that is concerned with issues of fact or policy on matters other than the improvement of the law, the legal system or the administration of justice. A judge may, however, represent a country, state or locality on ceremonial occasions or in connection with historical, educational or cultural activities.

3. A judge may serve as an officer, director, trustee or non-legal advisor of an organization or governmental agency devoted to the improvement of the law,* the legal system or the administration of justice or of an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization not conducted for profit, subject to the following limitations and the other requirements of this Code.

(a) A judge shall not serve as an officer, director, trustee or non-legal advisor if it is likely that the organization

(i) will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or

(ii) will be engaged frequently in adversary proceedings in the court of which the judge is a member or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court of which the judge is a member.

(b) A judge as an officer, director, trustee or non-legal advisor, or as a member or otherwise:

(i) may assist such an organization in planning fund-raising and may participate in the management and investment of the organization's funds, but shall not personally participate in the solicitation of funds or other fund-raising activities, except that a judge may solicit funds from other judges over whom the judge does not exercise supervisory or appellate authority;

(ii) may make recommendations to public and private fund-granting organizations on projects and programs concerning the law,* the legal system or the administration of justice;

(iii) shall not personally participate in membership solicitation if the solicitation might reasonably be perceived as coercive or, except as permitted in Section 4C(3)(b)(i), if the membership solicitation is essentially a fund-raising mechanism;

(iv) shall not use or permit the use of the prestige of judicial office for fund-raising or membership solicitation.

D. Financial Activities.

1. A judge shall not engage in financial and business dealings that:

(a) may reasonably be perceived to exploit the judge's judicial position, or

(b) involve the judge in frequent transactions or continuing business relationships with those lawyers or other persons likely to come before the judge which would necessitate the judge's recusal.

2. A judge may, subject to the requirements of this Code, hold and manage investments of the judge and members of the judge's family,* including real estate, and engage in other remunerative activity.

3. A judge shall manage the judge's investments and other financial interests to minimize the number of cases in which the judge is disqualified. As soon as the judge can do so without serious financial detriment, the judge shall divest himself or herself of investments and other financial interests that might require frequent disqualification.

4. A judge shall not accept, and shall urge members of the judge's family residing in the judge's household,* not to accept, a gift, bequest, favor or loan from anyone except for:

(a) a gift incident to a public testimonial, books, tapes and other resource materials supplied by publishers on a complimentary basis for official use, or an invitation to the judge and the judge's spouse or guest to attend a bar-related function or an activity devoted to the improvement of the law,* the legal system or the administration of justice;

(b) a gift, award or benefit incident to the business, profession or other separate activity of a spouse or other family member of a judge residing in the judge's household, including gifts, awards and benefits for the use of both the spouse or other family member and the judge (as spouse or family member), provided the gift, award or benefit could not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties;

(c) ordinary social hospitality;

(d) a gift from a relative or friend, for a special occasion, such as a wedding, anniversary or birthday, if the gift is fairly commensurate with the occasion and the relationship;

(e) a gift, bequest, favor or loan from a relative or close personal friend whose appearance or interest in a case would in any event require disqualification under Section 3E;

(f) a loan from a lending institution in its regular course of business on the same terms generally available to persons who are not judges;

(g) a scholarship or fellowship awarded on the same terms and based on the same criteria applied to other applicants; or

(h) any other gift, bequest, favor or loan, only if: the donor is not a party or other person who has come or is likely to come or whose interests have come or are likely to come before the judge; and, if its value exceeds $150.00, the judge reports it in the same manner as the judge reports compensation in Section 4H.

E. Fiduciary Activities.

(1) A judge shall not serve as executor, administrator or other personal representative, trustee, guardian, attorney in fact or other fiduciary,* except for the estate, trust or person of a member of the judge's family,* and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

(2) A judge shall not serve as a fiduciary* if it is likely that the judge as a fiduciary will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or if the estate, trust or

ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which the judge serves or one under its appellate jurisdiction.

(3) The same restrictions on financial activities that apply to a judge personally also apply to the judge while acting in a fiduciary* capacity.

F. Service as arbitrator or Mediator. A judge shall not act as an arbitrator or mediator or otherwise perform judicial functions in a private capacity unless expressly authorized by law.*

G. Practice of Law. A judge shall not practice law. Notwithstanding this prohibition, a judge may act pro se and may, without compensation, give legal advice to and draft or review documents for a member of the judge's family.*

A judge having a financial interest in a law practice when appointed to the bench shall within ninety days after appointment or adoption of this canon, make a full written disclosure thereof to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and to the Presiding Justice or Chief Judge of the court on which that judge serves.

H. Compensation, Reimbursement and Reporting.

(1) Compensation and Reimbursement. A judge may receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for the non-judicial activities or services permitted by this Code, if the source of such payments does not give the appearance of influencing the judge's performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.

(a) Compensation shall not exceed a reasonable amount nor shall it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same services.

(b) Expense reimbursement shall be limited to the actual cost of travel, food and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge's spouse or guest. Any payment in excess of such an amount is compensation.

(2) Public Reports. A judge shall report the source and nature of all compensation received for any non-judicial service and the identity of the payor. The judge's report shall be made annually on or before the last day of April and shall be filed as a public document in the office of the Chief Justice.

I. Disclosure of a judge's income, debts, investments or other assets is required only to the extent provided in this Canon and in Sections 3E and 3F, or as otherwise required by law.*

Canon 5. A judge or judicial candidate shall refrain from inappropriate political activity. –
A. All Judges and Candidates.

(1) Except as authorized in Canons 5B(2) a judge or a candidate* for election or appointment to judicial office shall not:

(a) act as a leader or hold an office in a political organization*;

(b) publicly endorse or publicly oppose another candidate for public office;

(c) make speeches on behalf of a political organization;

(d) attend political gatherings; or

(e) solicit funds for, pay an assessment to or make a contribution to a political organization or candidate, or purchase tickets for political party dinners or other functions.

(2) A judge shall resign from judicial office upon becoming a candidate* for a non-judicial office either in a primary or in a general election, except that the judge may continue to hold judicial office while being a candidate for election to or serving as a delegate in a state constitutional convention if the judge is otherwise permitted by law* to do so.

(3) A candidate* for a judicial office:

(a) shall maintain the dignity appropriate to judicial office and act in a manner consistent with the integrity and independence of the judiciary, and shall encourage members of the candidate's family* to adhere to the same standards of political conduct in support of the candidate as apply to the candidate;

(b) shall prohibit employees and officials who serve at the pleasure of the candidate,* and shall discourage other employees and officials subject to the candidate's direction and control from doing on the candidate's behalf what the candidate is prohibited from doing under the Sections of this Canon;

(c) shall not authorize or knowingly* permit any other person to do for the candidate what the candidate* is prohibited from doing under the Sections of this Canon;

(d) shall not:

(i) make pledges or promises of conduct in office other than the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of the office;

(ii) make statements that commit or appear to commit the candidate with respect to cases, controversies or issues that are likely to come before the court; or

(iii) knowingly* misrepresent the identity, qualifications, present position or other fact concerning the candidate or an opponent;

(e) may respond to personal attacks or attacks on the candidate's record as long as the response does not violate Canon 5A(3)(d).

B. Candidates Seeking Appointment to Judicial or Other Governmental Office.

(1) A candidate* for appointment to judicial office or a judge seeking other governmental office shall not solicit or accept funds, personally or through a committee or otherwise, to support his or her candidacy.

(2) A candidate* for appointment to judicial office or a judge seeking other governmental office shall not engage in any political activity to secure the appointment except that:

(a) such persons may:

(i) communicate with the appointing authority, including any selection or nominating commission or other agency designated to screen candidates;

(ii) seek support or endorsement for the appointment from organizations that regularly make recommendations for reappointment or appointment to the office, and from individuals to the extent requested or required by those specified in Canon 5B(2)(a); and

(iii) provide to those specified in Canons 5B(2)(a)(i) and 5B(2)(a)(ii) information as to his or her qualifications for the office;

(b) a non-judge candidate for appointment to judicial office may, in addition, unless otherwise prohibited by law*:

(i) retain an office in a political organization,*

(ii) attend political gatherings, and

(iii) continue to pay ordinary assessments and ordinary contributions to a political organization or candidate and purchase tickets for political party dinners or other functions.

C. Incumbent Judges.

A judge shall not engage in any political activity except:

(i) as authorized under any Section of this Code,

(ii) on behalf of measures to improve the law, the legal system or the administration of justice or

(iii) as expressly authorized by law.

APPLICATION OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT.

A. Anyone, whether or not a lawyer, who is an officer of a judicial system and who performs judicial functions, including an officer such as a magistrate, court commissioner, special master or referee, is a judge within the meaning of this Code including but not limited to justices and judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Family Court, District Court and the Workers' Compensation Court, and the Masters who serve in those courts, judges in the Administrative Adjudication Court as well as all judges of Probate, Municipal and Housing Courts of the Cities and Towns.

All judges shall comply with this Code except as provided below.

B. RETIRED JUDGE SUBJECT TO RECALL. A retired judge subject to recall who by law is not permitted to practice law is not required to comply:

(1) with Canon 4F except while serving as a judge;

(2) Canon 4E at any time with Fiduciary activities.

C. CONTINUING PART-TIME JUDGE. A continuing part-time judge*:

(1) is not required to comply;

(a) except while serving as a judge; and

(b) or at any time with Canons 4C(2), 4E(1), 4F, 4G, 4H, 5A(1), 5B(2).

(2) shall not practice law in the court on which the judge serves or in any tribunal subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court on which the judge serves, and shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto.

D. PERIODIC PART-TIME JUDGE. A periodic part-time judge*:

(1) is not required to comply with Canon 3B(10);

(a) except while serving as a judge,

(b) or at any time, with Canons 4C(2), 4C(3)(a), 4D(1)(b), 4D(3), 4D(4), 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H, 5A(1), 5B(2) and 5C.

(2) shall not practice law in the court on which the judge serves or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court on which the judge serves, and shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto.

E. PRO TEMPORE PART-TIME JUDGE. A pro tempore part-time judge*:

(1) (a) is not required to comply with Canons 2A, 2B, 3B(9) and 4C(1) except while serving as a judge.

(b) at any time with Sections 2C, 4C(2), 4C(3)(a), 4C(3)(b), 4D(1)(b), 4D(3), 4D(4), 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H, 5A(1), 5A(2), 5B(2) and 5C.

(2) A person who has been a pro tempore part-time judge* shall not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which the judge has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto except as otherwise permitted by Rule 1.12(a) of the Rhode Island Rules of Professional Conduct.

F. TIME FOR COMPLIANCE. A person to whom this Code becomes applicable shall comply immediately with all provisions of this Code except Canons 4D(2), 4D(3) and 4E and shall comply with these Canons as soon as reasonably possible and shall do so in any event within the period of one year.